

**SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend paragraphs [0028] and [0029] as follows:

[0028] The coating layer 30 preferably extends forward of the base substrate 32, as shown in FIGS. 3-4, so that the ~~euffing~~ cutting edge 18 is offset from the base substrate 32 and, for example, can engage hair shafts without interference from the base substrate 32. The sharpness of the ~~euffing~~ cutting edge 18 is created by beveling at least the edge of the coating layer to form a blade tip 34. A portion of the base substrate 32 can be stripped away from the cutting edge 18 during the beveling process (which may be the process used to create the teeth 20 in the coating layer 30). As shown, both the coating layer 30 and the base substrate 32 are beveled. Thus, the sharpness of the ~~euffing~~ cutting edge 18 is defined by the blade tip angle and radius. Preferably, the blade tip 34 has an angle in the range of about 7 to about 30 degrees. The blade tip angle can be substantially uniform along the length of the blade 16, or can vary, as desired. The blade tip 34 can be single faceted, as shown in FIG. 3--i.e., one side of the ~~euffing~~ cutting edge 18 is beveled while the other side is straight. Alternatively, the blade tip 34 can be double-faceted, as shown in FIG. 4.

[0029] Altering the shape of the teeth 20 changes the feel of the blade 16 against the skin surface. Therefore, the shape of the teeth 20 can vary depending on the desired performance and effectiveness for the blade 16. The feel of the blade 16 can also be adjusted, by altering the angle of the blade tip 34, or by varying the blade tip radius. Traditionally, the entire ~~euffing~~ cutting edge 18 of the blade 16 should be sharp, for example, having a blade tip radius in the range of about 300 to about 700 angstroms, and more preferably in the range of about 300 to about 500 angstroms.